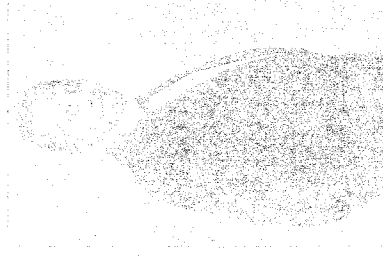




Alma Jacobs, long-time librarian at the Great Falls Public Library and later Montana State Librarian, was instrumental in passing the bond issue which built the current Great Falls Public Library. She also helped establish the first bookmobile service in Montana. She served as State Librarian from 1973-1981. She also was one of the founding members of the Montana Committee for the Humanities. Alma Jacobs was a powerful spokesperson against racism, sexism, and censorship.



Emmanuel Taylor Gordon was born in White Sulphur Springs, Montana, in 1893 and died there in 1971. The son of a mining camp cook and a former slave, he grew up to be employed as chauffeur, porter, waiter, vaudeville entertainer concert tenor, and singer with the group "The Inimitable Five." His term as a concert singer led him to France and England where he sang spirituals. He was an important part in the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s.

MONTANA CULTURAL TRUST



Partial funding for this project was provided by a Legislative Grant.

IDENTIFYING AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY RESOURCES STATEWIDE



EXHIBIT 19
DATE 2/12/07
HB 9

C&A GRANT #1229



In 2005, the Montana Historical Society received a \$14,100 Cultural and Aesthetics Grant from the Montana Cultural Trust to collect information about family papers, photographs, archival collections, and personal memories relating to black history in Montana. The project served to establish, for the first time, a dynamic annotated bibliography and database dedicated to black history resources in Montana. The fine research conducted so far has revealed biographical, social, and geographic information of unprecedented scope.

In 1870, approximately 200 of the 20,617 Montana Territory residents were of African American descent. Forty years later, that number had increased tenfold. We know now that recorded African American History is difficult to find in Montana, not because it does not exist, but because the documents, photographs, and stories lie buried in unprocessed collections and memory.

Phase 2 of the project, "Identifying African American Heritage Resources Statewide" would build upon not only the critical research at the Montana Historical Society, but also initiate regional, identification and compatible database projects throughout the state.

The history of Montana and the nation will never be complete without the African American story and a profound understanding of how all cultural and racial groups have intertwined through time. Most of us accept the belief that our future is best guided by our history. It is extremely important that Montana's full history is conveniently available to all people.

Our work with the 1870 and 1910 census reveals individuals and families who endeavored to establish a better life. We have also noted that statistically, more blacks lived in Montana than any of the surrounding states. We have yet to learn why Blacks chose to come here, and why they chose to stay.

One reason may have been the vibrant communities; another may have been the economic opportunities — as was the case with the Daniel Brockman, a Kentucky-born widower who left his family farm in Missouri for the Dakota Territory quartz mines by 1880, and by 1910 was farming in Dawson County with his 14 year old son. His son, also named Daniel, was at various times a Montana ranch hand, shepherd & a decorated veteran of the segregated armies of both World Wars; he was the first African-American resident of the Veterans Home in Columbia Falls.

We would like to know more about Butte's Afro-American Mining & Milling Co. that was incorporated in the state of Montana in 1906 for \$200,000 (approximately \$450 million in 2005 dollars) & renewed its incorporation in 1926. We know there are many more stories like theirs and we need to learn about the Black experience and include that in our history.

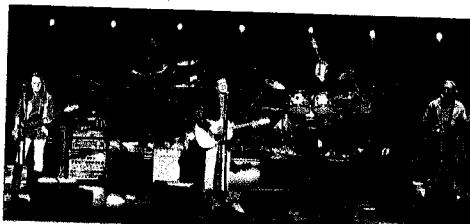


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AP PHOTO/DAVID J. PHILLIPS

Eagles to release their first album of new music in nearly 30 years

The Associated Press

LAS VEGAS, Nev. — After nearly 30 years, California's classic rock group the Eagles may soon release their first album of all-new music.

Founding member Don Henley said during a private weekend concert that the band was nearing completion on an album of all-new material, the Las Vegas Review-Journal reported on Tuesday.

"It's coming out in 60 to 90 days, if we don't kill each other first," Henley, 59, told the crowd Saturday at the MGM Grand Garden Arena.

Eagles and Henley spokesman Larry Solters said Wednesday there was no comment.

"The Long Run" in 1979 was the Eagles' last album featuring all-new studio material. That album included the Grammy-winning single "Heartache Tonight."

The group officially disbanded in 1982, then they reunited in 1994 for a comeback tour featuring Henley, Glenn Frey, Joe Walsh, Timothy Schmit and Don Felder.

The band appeared together again in 1998, with past members Bernie Leadon and Randy Meisner, when they were inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.



TRASH TALK

A LOOK AT THE WEEK'S TABLOIDS, SO YOU DON'T HAVE TO

WHAT MADE THE COVER:

"Dangerous pregnancies: The medical secrets Angelina and Julia are hiding" (National Enquirer)

"Prince William elopes! Ruins Camilla's plot to drive Kate away" (National Examiner)

"Man hatches from egg! Miracle birth in the Andes!" (Weekly World News)

I'LL BET MEREDITH VIEIRA'S GLAD SHE LEFT:

"Open war! Backstage fireworks on 'The View'" (National Examiner)

THEN AGAIN, MAYBE NOT:

"Matt makes Meredith new target" (National Enquirer)

BUT THERE'S STILL HOPE FOR PEACE:

"Angelic Princess Di hosts 'The View'" (Weekly World News)

SO THAT EXPLAINS THE WEIRD WEATHER WE'VE BEEN HAVING:

"Mother Nature diagnosed as bipolar" (Weekly World News)

IS HE DATING CHEWBACCA?

"Chad Lowe's new romance out of this world, says Princess Leia" (National Enquirer)

MAYBE BRANDON WALSH IS NEXT:

"Renée puts zip in her love life — with Luke from '90210'" (National Enquirer)

C'MON, GOING ON 'DIRT' WON'T BE THAT BAD:

Uncovering black history in Montana

■ Historians seek hard-to-find records of Montana's vibrant African American communities

By KAREN OGDEN
Tribune Enterprise Editor

In the archives of the Cascade County Historical Society are tens of thousands of black-and-white photographs of Great Falls' early citizens ...

Black and white — and Native American — but mostly white.

In fact, local historian Ken Robison could find only a handful of images depicting what was a vibrant African-American community in Great Falls in the early 20th century.

"That's one area where we're pretty desperate," said Robison, who points out that the dearth of materials is statewide.

He's part of a large-scale effort, led by the Montana Historical Society, to preserve and document Montana's African-American heritage before precious information slips away in fading memories and musty attics.

As Black History Month kicks off nationwide, the Historical Society is asking the state Legislature to approve a \$14,000 grant to move the project forward.

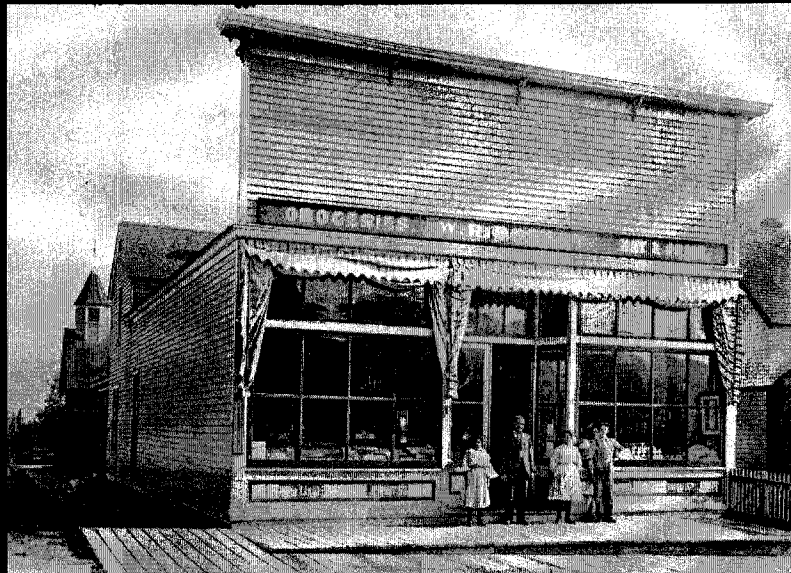
It's an easy task for us to complete.





IDENTIFYING AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY RESOURCES STATEWIDE

C&A GRANT #1229



W.R. Dorsey Grocery, 8th & Hoback, Helena, 1905-1907



Miner Millie Ringold at Weatherwax Mine, Utica, ca. 1904



Servant/assistant William Woodecock with politician Alexander C. Botkin, ca. 1900



African-American children at Garfield School, Butte, 1897



Unidentified African-American female servant, Ft. Assiniboine, prob. 1880s



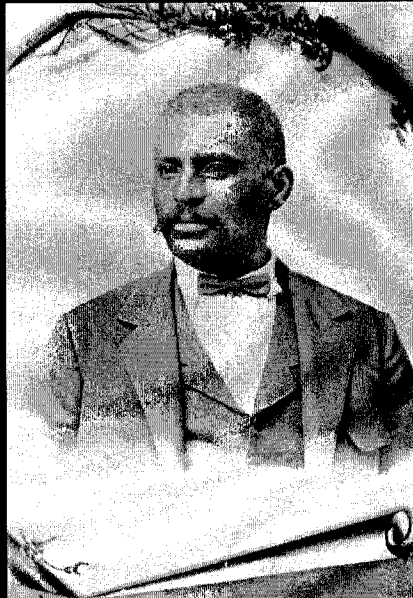
James Dorsey & Mrs. Dorsey at U of M Distinguished Service Award ceremony, Missoula, 1963



Unidentified African-American man, Livingston, 1884-1889



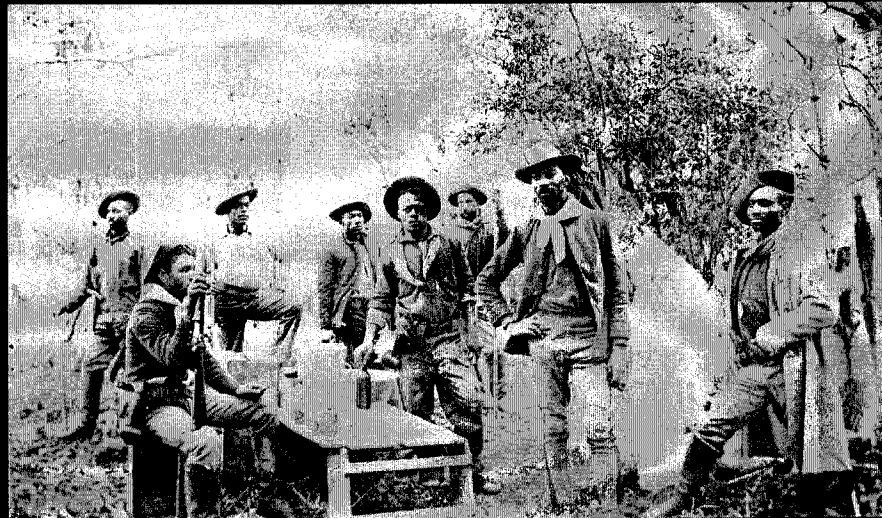
Unidentified African-American woman, Phillipsburg,
1888-1889



Broadwater Hotel & Natatorium employee Willis C. "Tex" Rose, Helena, about 1900



Unidentified African-American sergeant 25th Infantry,
Ft. Custer, prob. 1888



African-American 10th Cavalry escorts to General Merritt's party,
St. Mary's Lake, 1894



African-American 9th Cavalry members & other W.S. Webb
excursion members at "Beaver Dick's" tepee, 1896



Canyon Hotel waiters & river, 1901



Emma Bridgewater (est.) at the piano. Helena, about 1910



USAF playing trumpet in television studio, Great Falls, 1952



Texas cowboy George Jackson (est.) with D.J. O'Malley, near Forsyth, ca. 1900



Emma Riley Harris Smith & daughters Madeline, Lucille & Alma,
near Lewistown, ca. 1920

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Article published Feb 5, 2007

Uncovering black history in Montana

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"That's one area where we're pretty desperate," said Robison, who points out that the dearth of materials is statewide.

He's part of a large-scale effort, led by the Montana Historical Society, to preserve and document Montana's African-American heritage before precious information slips away in fading memories and musty attics.

As Black History Month kicks off nationwide, the Historical Society is asking the state Legislature to approve a \$14,000 grant to move the project forward.

"It's an easy task for us to convince people that this is a worthwhile project," said Kate Hampton, National Register historian for the Society.

African Americans were among the many ethnic groups who shaped Montana in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Hampton said.

"There were large pockets of African Americans in Great Falls, in Miles City, in Butte," she said. "But in fact every community did boast diversity."

Contemporary Montanans can find lessons in their experience, said Cultural Anthropologist Alan Thompson, one of the lead researchers on the project.

"Just like the importance of Indian Education For All, we have a real opportunity as communities to learn from each other," said Thompson, of Helena.

Thompson is continuing the legacy of his aunt, the late state librarian Alma Jacobs, who led some of the earliest efforts to document Montana's African-American History.

The documents, artifacts and photographs that Alan Thompson and other researchers find are being compiled in a computer database that will be available to the public at the Historical Society.

The Society hopes to eventually secure funding to put the database on its Web site.

"Students and educators will for the first time have a substantial historical database available to steer their study on Black history," said Robison, who is on the project's advisory committee, along with fellow Great Falls resident Bob Harris.

Women preserve history

The project was launched with a two-year, \$14,000 Cultural and Aesthetics grant through the Montana Cultural Trust.

In the first phase, to be finished in June, researchers are scouring the Society's archives for any artifacts, documents or photographs related to African-American history.

Although much of the information was previously catalogued, it often was split up in different collections and not referenced as pertaining to black history. Related materials, such as photos and documents on a particular event, often weren't cross-referenced.

Among the items researchers found are a collection of attendance ribbons from the Montana Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, including one worn by Jacobs, who also served at the helm of the Great Falls Public Library. Jacobs oversaw construction of the new library building in 1967.

The ribbon collection is "just a wonderful tangible representation of a part of history that we're trying to get uncovered," said Patty Dean, project historian.

By the early 1930s, the club had chapters in Great Falls, Kalispell, Bozeman, Helena, Billings and other towns across the state.

The club's minutes span its post World War II years, when the group lobbied for civil rights legislation, to its vote to disband and start a college scholarship fund for African Americans in 1971.

"It illustrates for one thing how a lot of times women are the ones who keep the history of a family or a community," Dean said.

The club's minutes, photos and ribbon collection are now cross-referenced in the database.

Good jobs beckon

The second phase of the project will expand the research to communities across the state.

The Historical Society will instruct community historians on how the database was constructed so they — likely through their county historical society — can conduct similar research.

For that work, the Society is seeking a second, \$14,000 Cultural Trust grant although, because of a funding shortfall, it is only recommended for \$7,000, Hampton said.

Much of the project's work is documenting everyday, working people, Dean said.

Researchers, with the help of senior citizen volunteers, are combing Census data from 1870, the first Census taken in Montana, through 1930 for African American citizens.

So far they've documented 2,810 people. Montana's black population grew from 183 in 1870 to 1,834 in 1910. That compares with 2,692 in the 2000 Census.

Gus Thornton is among the earlier arrivals. He was first counted as an 18-year-old miner in Unionville, near Helena, in 1870. By 1910 he was 59 years old and widowed, but still mining. He lived in Helena with a 66-year-old quartz miner named Andrew Smith.

Peter Hambright, a Tennessee native, fought in the Spanish American war and was deployed to Cuba before arriving in Montana with the military shortly after 1900. He played in the band of the U.S. Army's 10th Cavalry, a black regiment also known as the "Buffalo Soldiers."

Hambright is listed in the 1910 Census in Billings, where he worked as a railroad clerk and lived in a white

neighborhood.

He left Billings with his wife, Mattie, and three children in the 1920s and moved to a predominantly black neighborhood in Chicago.

Suppose Hambright's descendants want to explore their family history.

When the database is online, they will be able to learn about his Montana years with a simple Google search.

"Black genealogy is huge," Dean said. "There's a whole family reunion industry and self-published books about families and it's very, very popular with African-American families."

A better life

Historians also would like to know what became of Montana's prominent, early African-American figures.

George Williams, for example, worked as Great Falls' first black police officer in 1892.

He patrolled the upper-class, white lower north side.

"His part of town was an area where blacks were even dissuaded to own property," said Great Falls artist Brian Morger, who recently depicted Williams in a painting honoring the city's early lawmen.

The Montana Law Enforcement Museum is selling prints of the painting as a fundraiser for a permanent museum location.

As he prepared to paint, Morger searched in vain for a photo of Williams

"I just kind of intuited what he looked like," he said.

Like Williams, many African Americans came to Montana looking for good jobs.

Many wanted to escape post Civil War violence toward blacks in north/south "border states" such as Kentucky and Missouri, Dean said.

Some came with the fur trade, or to work as woodcutters for steamboats traveling to Fort Benton.

Later, the railroad drew African Americans, often as porters or clerks. Like today, many came with the military, Dean said.

"Mostly they were people coming in for the same reasons that non-African Americans were coming in," Hampton said. "They were interested in farming, they were interested in business and they succeeded in every corner of the state."